

# DIVISION OF DRUG AND CRIME CONTROL

On September 28, 1983, the Division of Drug and Crime Control was established after the 82nd Missouri General Assembly passed Senate Bill 294 and it was signed into law by Governor Christopher S. Bond. The 36 officers assigned to the Patrol's Criminal Investigation Division were reassigned to the new division located at General Headquarters, in Jefferson City. Prior to 1983 and the signing of Senate Bill 294, all criminal investigations were assigned to Intelligence and Investigations, Bomb and Arson, and Narcotics Sections. There were usually two officers in each troop assigned to criminal investigation. Originally, trooper commanders supervised these officers.

Prior to the creation of the Division of Drug and Crime Control, the Criminal Division handled investigative functions. **1969** was the first full year of operation for the Criminal Division. A total of 22 officers were assigned to or working with the unit at the end of the year. During the first 12 months, unit members were involved in an assortment of investigative assignments, such as auto theft, burglary, livestock theft, robbery, polygraph examinations, kidnapping, and murder. Captain R.B. Jenkins was the commander of the Criminal Division, and Lieutenant C.C. Maddox was in charge of the Intelligence and Investigation Section. The Criminal Division also contained the Motor Vehicle Theft and Information Section and the Criminal Records Section. Criminal Records was removed from the division in 1983.

In **1970**, a Narcotics Unit was organized within the Criminal Investigation Division. Troopers Ed Moses and Lee Porter were two of the first members assigned to the Narcotics Unit. Together, they were involved in 139 investigations. Troopers Moses and Porter were instrumental in setting the standard for the success of the unit in the ability to infiltrate the structure of the illegal drug trade. The first undercover weapons issued were the Berretta Model 93 9mm semi-automatic pistols. The division also issued the High Standard 22 Magnum 2 shot Derringer and the AMT Back-up .380-caliber semi-automatic pistol. The Derringer and the .380 were initially issued in 1980, and the Beretta's were issued sometime in the 1970s. All these weapons were issued and used by the narcotics officers into the early 1990s.

The Explosive Ordnance Disposal Unit was formed in **1971**. The members of this unit were tasked with assisting other agencies with explosions, arson investigations, explosives disposal, and the training programs related to these investigations. The unit was originally assigned two members, Carroll Plunkett and Gary Venz, in 1971. Now it is comprised of four officers.

A new unit was established and assigned to the Intelligence and Investigation Section during **1973**. The unit was known as the Executive

Security Unit. As the name implies, this unit provided security for the governor and his family, anyone acting in the capacity of the governor when the governor is not in the state, or any visiting dignitary. This unit remained with Intelligence and Investigations until 1983, when the Division of Drug and Crime Control was formed.

During the 1970s and 1980s, most of the undercover officers remained in covert positions and many infiltrated criminal organizations. In 1982, the Criminal Investigation Bureau had established a covert business in Londell, MO, near the Franklin and Jefferson County line. This business was called Road Hog's Auto Body and Sales. Greg Hug and Jimmie Lee actually worked out of this fictitious chop shop.

As previously mentioned, in **1983**, Senate Bill 294 created the Division of Drug and Crime Control. Captain Melvin E. Duckworth was assigned as the first division director. The division then consisted of Motor Vehicle Theft and Information Section, Narcotics, Criminal Investigation and Polygraph Section, and the Criminal Intelligence Section. At that point, the Division of Drug and Crime Control was structured with a central supervision concept and placed under the supervision of the assistant superintendent.

The Narcotics Section consisted of patrolmen who conducted both overt and covert narcotic investigations. They made those investigations at the request of police departments, sheriff's departments, and federal agencies. However, at that point, the number of investigation requests that were honored was restricted by manpower and budgetary limitations. Marijuana was at the top of the list of the drugs investigated by the Division of Drug and Crime Control during 1983.

The Criminal Intelligence Section acts as an exchange for information regarding suspected criminal activity and information on specific individuals. This exchange of information is made with local, state, and federal agencies. This section also monitored all incoming reports that were criminal in nature. The work of this section remains much the same today; however, because of technological advancement of computers and communications, this section's ability to query, gather, and disseminate information has revolutionized the ability for agencies to conduct investigations with greater ease and cooperation.

The Motor Vehicle Theft and Information Section of the Division of Drug and Crime Control provides a service to all law enforcement agencies in Missouri and throughout the nation by furnishing various vehicle information. This section is located inside the Harry S. Truman State Office Building in Jefferson City, MO. During this first year, over one million title applications were received through the Department of Revenue and checked by this section. Twelve vehicles were recovered stolen, 22 counterfeit titles were discovered, and 14 altered titles were seized as a result of their work.

The Criminal Investigation and Polygraph Section provided specialized investigative assistance to Patrol road officers, police departments, sheriff's departments, and federal agencies within their assigned areas.

The Technical Services Section was started in 1984. This unit provides electronic investigative assistance to all law enforcement agencies. It assists investigators with the preservation of audio and video evidence and provides training, installation, and servicing of electronic equipment. This section also conducts electronic countermeasure investigations throughout the state. The division also increased its manpower to the Criminal Investigation and Polygraph Section to 26 members; five of which were assigned to polygraphs. That section's name was changed that year to the Field Investigators & Polygraph Examiners Section.

By 1984, the Narcotics Section had grown to seven uniformed members. Sergeant D.D. LePage supervised the unit and his assistant was Corporal Mark S. James, who was named director of the Department of Public Safety on March 7, 2005. The remaining officers assigned to narcotics at that time were Troopers Joe Crump, Morris Poe, Terry Mills, Rich Hursey, and Benny Flowers.

In 1985, two members of the Highway Patrol were killed in the line of duty within a period of a little over six weeks. Trooper James M. Froemsdorf was shot and killed on March 2 with his own gun in Perry County. Trooper Jimmie E. Linegar and Trooper Allen Hines were involved in a shooting with David C. Tate. Hines survived the shooting, while Linegar became the 13th member of the Patrol to be killed in the line of duty. Division of Drug and Crime Control officers were involved in both investigations. The work completed during the Linegar investigation was instrumental in the Christian Identity CSA Compound raid in Northern Arkansas, which was later closed as a result of that investigation. (CSA stands for known as the "Covenant Sword and Arm of the Lord") Jerome Mallet was convicted and later executed in July 2001 for the murder of Jim Froemsdorf. David Tate was convicted and sentenced to life in the Missouri State Penitentiary.

The Troop B Investigative Unit worked the Roy and Betty Cookson murder in Monroe City on May 11, 1985. The Cooksons' bodies were found shot to death in a rural barn in Ralls County located Southeast of Monroe City. Sergeants Dale Belche, Bob North, and Trooper Sid Conklin, who was assigned to marijuana eradication at the time, investigated the murder. This case officially remains unsolved; however, the suspect in the case is serving a life sentence for an unrelated murder in Iowa.

Also during 1985, the Explosives Disposal Unit was joined with the Technical Services Unit. Corporal J. D. Simmons was assigned as the section supervisor.

The most notable changes to the division in 1985 were the addition of the Missing Persons Section and the Lottery and Gaming Section. House Bill 366 called for the Patrol to be the central repository for all missing persons. Governor John Ashcroft signed this bill into law on July 19, 1985. Governor Ashcroft also signed Senate Bill 44 creating the Missouri State Lottery. This bill gave the authority to make investigations relative to the gaming operations to the Division of Drug and Crime Control.

The division investigated the Michael Wayne Jackson manhunt in 1986. Jackson was wanted in connection for several murders, abductions, thefts, and other acts of violence. Jackson killed himself in a barn in rural Warren County before he could be apprehended. The manhunt lasted for 11 days near Wright City, Missouri, in September.

On September 9, 1986, a Pettis County Deputy found the bodies of four men who had been murdered at the Marshall Junction Conservation Area in rural Saline County. The Troop A Investigations Unit assisted with the case. Donald E. Reese was questioned about the crimes and subsequently confessed. Reese later took police to the area in which he had hidden the victims' wallets and the murder weapon. Reese received the death penalty and his sentence was carried out in August 1997.

Troopers Terry Mills and Gary Wilson completed a year-long undercover narcotics investigation into the El Forasteros Motorcycle Gang. Wilson and Mills both infiltrated the gang and were able to make cases on many of the leaders of the infamous gang. Nine members of the El Forasteros were eventually charged and sent to prison on drug- and weapons-related offenses during 1986.

In 1987, marijuana was still the most investigated drug the division worked. However, with the emergence of crack cocaine and the strong hold the Columbian drug cartel held over the illegal drug trade, cocaine was quickly becoming a priority for the Narcotics Section. That year, nearly 7,000 pounds of processed marijuana was seized and 214 arrests were made as a result of our investigations. During a raid in St. Francois County, over 712 acres of land, a house, a mobile home, a boat, 30 weapons, 21 vehicles, and \$11,469.34 in cash were seized. In addition, one of the two suspected clandestine methamphetamine drug labs that were seized that year was also discovered during the search. Operation Cash Crop and the "Bad Weed" hotline also began in 1987.

On Sunday, February 8, 1987, at approximately 1700 hours, Trooper Russell W. Harper was shot and killed by Glen Paul Sweet. Harper was an 18-year veteran of the Patrol, and was shot and killed after pulling over a pickup truck east of Springfield. After an intensive investigation by the Patrol and Division of Drug and Crime Control investigators, Sweet was identified as the killer. He was discovered in a house just west of Springfield on February 10. Glennon Paul Sweet was found guilty of first degree murder on December 12, 1987, and was later sentenced to death. Sweet was executed for the murder of Russell Harper in 1998.

After the promotion of Captain Duckworth, Captain Bobby Gibson was appointed as the new director of the division in 1987.

In 1988, cocaine became the most investigated drug by the Narcotics Section. For the first time in the history of the division, cannabis investigations were second to another drug. Eighty-seven cocaine related investigations were developed during 1988, followed by 71 cannabis and 69 stimulants.

The Criminal Intelligence Section became the INTERPOL liaison for the state of Missouri. Now any other member nation requesting investigative information generated from the State of Missouri would contact the Division of Drug and Crime Control. The division also began to produce the Crime Information Bulletin bi-monthly and would distribute it nationwide.

The state's new wiretap law was used for the first time in Missouri history during a 1988 murder investigation in Dunklin County. Several members of the Pharaohs motorcycle gang shot Willie McDonald to death. McDonald was a new pledge for the club and was murdered because he failed to keep the remainder of the gang supplied with beer.

The Division of Drug and Crime Control continued to gain strength and by 1989, the number of officers assigned to the division was 50. Near the end of that year, on November 1, 1989, the Narcotics Section doubled in size. That section received 11 new officers who would be supervised by Sergeant Greg Hug and Corporal Terry Mills.

Sergeant Craig Berry was transferred into the Auto Theft Section as the supervisor, which brought the number of uniformed members to 62 assigned to the division.

That year, in the month of October, Sergeants Miles Parks and Larry Stobbs, and Corporal Larry Bodenhammer assisted in the Raymond William and Faye Della Copeland investigation. The Copelands were convicted of several grizzly murders at their Livingston County Farm in Troop H. Numerous male bodies were found buried at their home. Some of their victims were homeless men the Copeland's located at a mission in Joplin, MO. After bringing the victims to their farm, they were exploited for financial reasons and then murdered. At the time of their convictions, the Copelands were the oldest criminals on this nation's death row. Ray died before his sentence could be carried out; however, Faye was paroled and died in January 2004.

Captain Robert E. Ashurst was appointed as the division director during 1990. For the third consecutive year, cocaine led the Narcotics Section investigations list with nearly 300 new cases developed.

The polygraph examiners conducted 378 examinations during 1990, with an average of 54 per officer.

An anonymous telephone call began an investigation on July 10, 1990, into the Jim Henderson Trucking Company in East Prairie, MO. The investigation resulted in the recovery of 16 stolen trucks or trailers. The investigation spread into the Joplin, MO, area when stolen vehicle parts were recovered there as well.

In 1990, the Division of Drug and Crime Control also entered the first drug task force. The Southeast Missouri Drug Task Force was established in January. Three members of our Narcotics Section, Corporal Alan Foust and Troopers Lee Ann Horn and Kevin Glaser, were assigned to the task force. The Missouri State Highway Patrol is now a member of 13 task forces and supervises eight of those task forces.

On December 8, 1991, James Johnson shot and killed four people and wounded another in Moniteau County after a domestic dispute with his wife and daughter. Four of the victims were law enforcement officers. During the three-day manhunt, Johnson took a local woman hostage and later released her. Johnson surrendered on December 10, 1991, without incident. He was executed on January 2, 2002 for those murders. Several members of the Patrol and the Division of Drug and Crime Control assisted in the investigation of the murders and capture.

Captain William Darnell was appointed as the new director of the Division of Drug and Crime Control in 1992. The division purchased Walther PPK .380-caliber semi-automatic pistols and began to recall the older undercover weapons; most of the Beretta and AMTs were removed from service. Several of the undercover officers still utilized the High Standard Derringers as back-up weapons because of their concealability.

In 1992, the addition and introduction of the Organized Crime Unit and the Juvenile Section were put into place. The Juvenile Section would become part of the Missing Person's Section and the two remain together today. That year 784 juvenile referrals were made to the Highway Patrol officers.

The newly created Organized Crime Unit began operations on July 1, 1992, with the mission of organized crime suppression using the concept of coordination and facilitation. Crimes investigated vary widely, but included: fraud, money laundering, gambling, and extortion. During the first six months since beginning operations, the Organized Crime Unit collected information on 311 organized crime principals and their associates, and assisted other agencies with 19 investigations.

The Narcotics Section conducted many high profile drug cases during 1992. Many of these cases were the result of the relentless drug interdiction stops made by uniformed patrol members on Missouri highways. However, two cases come to mind, which were a prelude of the methamphetamine scourge that was to follow for the next 14 years.

In May 1992, a follow-up investigation was conducted in the state of California, which resulted in the arrest of six subjects on federal charges for conspiracy to distribute methamphetamine. At the time of their arrest, eight and one-half pounds of methamphetamine was seized, along with two firearms. Also seized were \$28,000 and a 1984 Corvette. The follow-up investigation was initiated following an undercover buy/bust in Miller County in which an undercover Patrol narcotics officer purchased six ounces of methamphetamine.

Then, in September, a long-term narcotics investigation was concluded in Greene and Webster counties. This resulted in the arrests of five subjects on federal charges for conspiracy to manufacture and distribute methamphetamine. The investigation was initiated with street level drug purchases of methamphetamine by an undercover Patrol member and was culminated with the seizure and dismantling of the methamphetamine lab in New Jersey. As a result of this investigation, 22 pounds of methamphetamine, one pound of

marijuana, one stolen vehicle, one stolen firearm, \$308,000, three properties, and nine motor vehicles were seized in Missouri. An additional 200 pounds of liquid methamphetamine and one commercial property were seized in New Jersey.

In 1993, the Riverboat Gaming Unit was formed and placed new demands on the division and the Patrol. Twenty-two gaming officers were assigned to the division and began conducting background investigations. This raised the division's current employee number to 110.

The most notable case the division investigated in 1993 was that of William Webster. This investigation was one of the most complex, sensitive special investigations ever executed by a member of the Patrol. Beginning in late 1992 and extending through September 1993, members of the division were assigned to a task force investigating then Missouri Attorney General William Webster, the Second Injury Fund, and campaign expenditures of Mr. Webster. The case resulted in the former attorney general being sentenced to a federal correction center for two years.

On October 2, 1993, Corporal Michael E. Webster was killed in the line of duty when he was struck by a drunk driver while conducting a routine traffic stop in Troop A. Members of the Troop A Investigations Unit conducted the investigation and assisted in the arrest and conviction of Nicholas A. Adams.

The Narcotic/Vice Unit conducted 304 drug investigations targeting mid- and upper-level drug dealers. As a result of those investigations, cases were made on 483 individuals and nearly \$35 million was seized in 1993. We also began to see the "Nazi Dope" (methamphetamine) being discovered in the southwest portion of the state. This was obviously a growing trend by 1993.

Riverboat Gaming was removed as quickly as it came into the division in 1994. This unit became the Gaming Division.

James F. Keathley was promoted to captain and became the fifth member to be appointed director of the Division of Drug and Crime Control. Keathley also climbed the ranks in the Division of Drug and Crime Control. On September 1, 1985, Trooper Keathley was assigned to the division as a criminal investigator in Troop E. Keathley was promoted to major in 2001, where he remains as the Criminal Investigation Bureau commander.

During the evening of Friday, September 16, 1994, Corporal Bobbie Harper, a 31-year veteran of the Patrol, was shot with a high-powered rifle through the kitchen window of his home in McDonald County. It was not long before the Patrol's investigation focused on the associates of a self-proclaimed minister of the Order of David. Harper and three other Missouri state troopers had arrested the minister on a warrant in July 1994. At the time of the shooting, the minister was incarcerated in the McDonald County Jail. An associate from Marshal, AR, was determined to be staying at the minister's sanctuary near Powell, MO. That associate identified himself as an "ambassador" for the "Citizens of the Kingdom of Christ". After the associate was identified as being in the area at the time of the shooting, the investigation revealed he had crept to a

location near the Harper residence where he waited for Harper to step into view before attempting to assassinate Harper. The suspect in this case is sought on a McDonald County warrant charging first-degree assault.

On Tuesday, September 21, 1993, two brothers and one of their 15-year-old sons shot and killed Charles and Grace Lewis at their St. Francois County farm. The suspects removed the bodies to another location in rural Washington County. During the murder, the suspects stole a VCR from the victims' home, which was later sold at a pawn shop in Cuba, MO. A disgruntled family member of the murderers made an anonymous telephone call informing police of the sale of the VCR. That call was eventually traced through the police 9-1-1 telephone system, which led to the arrest and confession of the suspects in this case. The investigation began as a missing persons case and, at the family's insistence, the Patrol entered the investigation on February 1, 1994. Robert and William Rousan were convicted of murder and are currently incarcerated with the Missouri Department of Corrections. William Rousan was sentenced to death.

In 1994, the MO-KAN Auto Crimes Task Force was started as an experimental enforcement strategy in a high crime area, supported by law enforcement and the State Farm Insurance Company. Nineteen persons were charged with auto theft-related crimes that year by the task force.

The Division of Drug and Crime Control increased its investigators by seven in 1995, and created two new units. The Violent Crimes Support Unit began operation in August 1995. This unit is the result of the Missouri State Highway Patrol's continuing commitment to provide support services to law enforcement agencies across the state. The unit provides three fundamental services: unsolved case reviews, active investigation case management service, and professional service funding.

The Accounting Unit was also established in 1995. The Accounting Unit is responsible for providing assistance and expertise with financial crime investigations and to serve the division by processing bills for approval and payment. The Unit is the liaison with vendors, and audits investigative funds held by officers assigned to the division.

In 1995, the division purchased three new crime scene unit trailers. Those trailers were issued to Troops A, D, and F.

Sergeant Bill Conway was instrumental in solving the Buncheerapon Nyhuis murder in 1995. While assigned to the Troop C Investigations Unit, Conway continued to work on the 1988 missing person's case. After her remains were located at the Boy Scout Camp in St. Francois County, the case was solved as a result of a button found from the victim's clothing. Her husband, Richard Nyhuis, killed the victim and kept her in the family freezer in St. Charles for some time before disposing of her body. This case was featured in an investigative book and for a syndicated television show.

By 1996, methamphetamine played a major part of the investigations being made by the Missouri State Highway Patrol. One hundred and twenty-one clandestine laboratories were seized during 1996, which at the time was thought



to be an incredible number. However, drug interdictions and those follow-up investigations consumed much of the narcotics officers' time. That year, the Division of Drug and Crime Control made follow-up investigations in Arizona, Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, Minnesota, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania, California, Georgia, and Tennessee.

On September 5, 1996, Troopers Alan Sullivan and Travis Bigler, Troop A, were critically injured in a hit-and-run accident on U.S. Highway 71, south of Butler, MO. Members of the Division of Drug and Crime Control worked tirelessly until the driver responsible for the crash was found. Carl Knolles of Rich Hill, MO, was arrested and convicted for the accident. During this investigation, the Division of Drug and Crime Control utilized the Kansas Highway Patrol's Crash Investigations Unit System to map and organize some of the investigative reports. The use of these investigative tools led to the development of the Missouri State Highway Patrol's own major crash teams.

During 1997, the Explosives Disposal Unit had its busiest year since inception. That year, the Explosives Unit worked 174 calls for service. Seventy-six actual improvised explosive devices were rendered safe, six hoax devices were investigated, 36 commercial explosives disposal runs were made, and 15 military devices were disposed of. The Explosives Disposal teams assisted the Narcotics Units at nine clandestine methamphetamine laboratories during 1997.

The Field Investigations Units also were extremely busy during 1997. The Division of Drug and Crime Control investigators conducted 160 homicide/death investigations, 61 special investigations, and nearly 600 hundred polygraphs were preformed. That year the investigation units worked over 11,000 hours of overtime.

The Alis Ben Johns manhunt involved the Patrol and several other law enforcement agencies in the state. Over 300 officers took part in the manhunt. Johns was linked to three murders, an arson, car thefts, and several burglaries. The manhunt ended when Water Patrol officers cornered Johns in an abandoned cabin. Johns was wounded by one of those officers during his capture. Johns was found guilty on all three counts of murder and has received a life sentence and the death penalty.

In December 1996, the Office of the National Drug Control Policy, recognizing the methamphetamine threat to the Midwest, established the Midwest High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA). In February 1997, the Midwest HIDTA began to implement its strategy, aimed at measurably reducing and disrupting the importation, distribution, and clandestine manufacturing of methamphetamine. As a result of the HIDTA grant, the Missouri State Highway Patrol received three patrol narcotics officers to provide investigative support to various drug task forces. The initiative also provides one new chemist for the Missouri State Highway Patrol Laboratory, and the Division of Drug and Crime Control was given one Crime Analyst for the purpose of improving the collection, analysis, and dissemination of methamphetamine intelligence/information. The

Midwest HIDTA office and its employees were housed inside the Division of Drug and Crime Control at General Headquarters.

For four months in 1997, Sergeant Greg Hug and Corporal Frank Chambers, while assigned to the Organized Crime Unit, infiltrated a splinter cell of the Third Continental Congress, a radical paramilitary organization in Jackson County. They attended numerous meetings where the group conspired to commit acts of terrorism against the United States. The group planned to bomb Fort Hood, Texas, and three other military installations on July 4, 1997. Because of the covert investigation conducted by Chambers and Hug, they were able to stop the attacks with the assistance of the FBI. Seven members of the group were arrested before any injuries or damage occurred. Both investigators received the Highway Patrol's Meritorious Award, named the state employees of the month, Missouri Chief's of Police Officers of the Year, and the Division of Drug and Crime Control Officers of the Year.

The Division of Drug and Crime Control hosted its first National Homicide Seminar on October 24-28, 1998. The seminar had an attendance of 159, representing state, county, and municipal departments from 39 states. The event was hosted at the Westin Crowne Center in Kansas City, MO.

Sergeant Randy King and the Troop B Investigations Unit solved a 14-year-old homicide that Sgt. King began actively investigating in 1984. Julianne Helton, of Marceline, MO, was raped and killed by five men, near New Cambria, MO, in winter 1984.

By 1998, the Narcotic/Vice Unit recorded nearly 3,000 incidents and seized 483 clandestine methamphetamine laboratories. Methamphetamine was clearly the Narcotics Sections priority, and terms like, meth, crank, crystal, speed, and ice were becoming familiar terms in the law enforcement community.

The Computer Crimes Unit was established in 1998. Sergeant Paul Cordia was named supervisor. Sgt. Cordia is also a board member of the National White Collar Crimes Center. The Computer Forensic Unit provides forensic examinations of computers in support of criminal investigations. Files stored on computers used by suspects are retrieved, collected, and preserved as evidence.

In 1999, the Division of Drug and Crime Control assigned several investigators to the National Governor's Association Conference, and to the Pope John Paul II Security detail in St. Louis, MO.

The Violent Crimes Support Unit and the Troop-F Investigations team assisted the Boone and Osage County Sheriff's Offices in the disappearance and murder of Sheri Lynn Montague. Montague went missing on June 13, 1999. After an exhaustive four-year investigation, four suspects were arrested and convicted for the murder of Montague.

Montague was a victim in a fraud scheme when the subjects murdered her. She was shot, dismembered, and placed in a sack, then thrown into the Missouri River. Her remains have never been located. Most of the subjects implicated in the gruesome murder are currently incarcerated in federal prison for the crimes solved by this investigation.

On October 6, 1999, Sergeant Robert G. Kimberling, was shot and killed during an incident that occurred on Interstate 29 in St. Joseph, MO. Kimberling stopped Jason M. Friske of Madison, WI, after he had left an area gas station without paying. While returning to his vehicle, Friske opened the door and retrieved a revolver. Friske shot Sgt. Kimberling five times. Sgt. Kimberling was able to return fire three times and strike Friske twice. Unable to stand on his own, Friske used the last bullet in his gun to kill himself.

On May 17, 2000, members of the Patrol and the Ozark County Sheriff's Office arrested Gordon Phillip Winrod, 73, his son Stephen Winrod, 33, and daughter Carol Winrod, 27 and charged them with six counts of child abduction. The charges stemmed from the kidnapping of six children from their father in North Dakota in 1994 and 1995. While officers were arresting the three adults, the six children went into the home and secured themselves in an underground bunker. They were not cooperative with the authorities, which were taking measures to ensure their safety. Sergeant Kirby Johnson of the Troop G Investigations Unit was able to help negotiate with Winrod while he was in jail. The incident took place on May 17, 2000, and lasted over three days before the children finally agreed to leave the home. Winrod was found guilty of child abduction in early 2001.

In September 2000, the Patrol investigated a murder suicide in Bunker, MO. Garry Dewayne Watson, age 49, shot three city employees after he was served papers about an ongoing dispute regarding the easement of the City Lagoon. On the morning of September 7, 2000, Watson shot and killed two city workers and critically wounded another. After an intense two-day manhunt, Watson was found dead from an apparent self-inflicted gunshot wound.

On October 16, 2000, Governor Mel Carnahan's plane crashed in a remote area of Jefferson County. The Division of Drug and Crime Control, Jefferson County Sheriff's Office, and the FAA conducted a two-week investigation into the circumstances surrounding the crash. Killed during the incident were the governor, his son Randy Carnahan, and the governor's Chief of Staff Chris Sifford.

In June 2000, the Patrol investigated the murders of two Randolph County Sheriff's Deputies at the county jail in Huntsville, MO. Tracy Bulington, Michael Tisius, and Roy Vance conspired to free Vance, who at the time was an inmate of the county jail. After the failed escape Tisius and Bulington fled the area. They were later captured in Troy, KS, and brought back to Missouri to face charges.

In 2001, Captain Ron Replogle was promoted and became the new Division Director. He was first assigned to the division as a criminal investigator in Troop D in 1994. He also was assigned polygraph duties before leaving the division in December 1996 after he was promoted to lieutenant and transferred to the Professional Standard Division. He later returned to the Division of Drug and Crime Control in October 1999, as the assistant director.

The Organized Crime Unit was redesignated as the Organized Crime and Anti-Terrorism Unit in October 2001, following the September 11, 2001 terrorist

attacks. There have been two new task forces established: one is located in the St. Louis area, and the other is in Kansas City. The primary mission of these task forces is to investigate terrorist organizations and individuals planning or carrying out terrorist acts in the state of Missouri.

The Division of Drug and Crime Control activated the Violent Crimes Support Unit after the terrorist attacks to handle the case management of all the leads and intelligence information dealing with terrorism in Missouri. The Violent Crimes Support Unit developed a database called HEAT (Heartland Enforcement Against Terrorism) to capture the data. This database is still currently being used by the Patrol.

During December 2002, the Division of Drug and Crime Control was moved from the Annex Building of the General Headquarters Complex to its current location in Jefferson City. It also added three additional people to the MoSPIN (Missouri Statewide Intelligence Network) Section. Those positions consist of an assistant director and two analysts. The newly innovative MoSPIN system assists local, state, and federal agencies with the investigation of criminal cases by providing them the ability to access and share criminal intelligence in a web based system 24 hours per day.

Members of the Troop G Investigations Unit assisted with the Trooper Kelly Poynter manslaughter investigation beginning on January 18, 2002, after Poynter was struck by a vehicle that was driven by a drunk driver while working an accident on U.S. Highway 63, near Houston, MO.

That year, the division purchased new firearms for the narcotics officers. All remaining Walthers, High Standards, and Berettas were removed from service and replaced with the Glock Model 27, .40-caliber, and the Kel-Tec P-32, .32-caliber, semi-automatic pistols.

The Narcotic Vice Unit conducted 1,232 methamphetamine investigations and seized 794 clandestine methamphetamine laboratory incidents. Missouri also led the nation for lab seizures with nearly 3,000 seizures.

On February 12, 2002, the Violent Crimes Support Unit, Troop F Investigations Unit, and the Mid-Missouri Major Case Squad assisted the Howard and Cooper Counties Sheriff's Offices with the murder investigation of Alysa and Janice Owen of Boonville, MO. The body of Alysa Owen was found in rural Howard County shortly after she was reported missing on February 12. Janice Owen's body was not found until March 27, 2002. The victims were lured from their home then strangled. Alysa Owen was sexually abused before she was murdered. Eric D. Mize and Angela M. Roll-Mize both have been convicted for their involvement in the murders and are currently incarcerated in the Missouri Department of Corrections.

On June 10, 2002 in Nodaway County, Lloyd Jeffress, a 71-year-old male from Conception, MO, walked into the Conception Abbey Benedictine Monastery and began to open fire on the monks living at the monastery. Jeffress killed two of the monks and wounded a third before turning the gun on himself.

During January 2003, the Patrol became involved in the disappearance of Branson Perry who resided in Skidmore, Missouri. During that investigation, information was revealed about Jack W. Rodgers of Fulton, MO. With the help of the FBI, Fulton Police Department, and the Callaway County Sheriff's Office, Rodgers was charged and convicted of first degree assault and practicing medicine without a license for his involvement in crimes in which Rogers performed sex change operations. The Branson Perry investigation has not been solved.

By 2004, the Computer Forensic Unit has become one of the division's most important tools in battling fraud, identity theft, and child pornography cases. They received nearly 450 complaints in 2004, which was a 50 percent increase from 2003. The unit has worked many cases involving homicides, arsons, and many other violent crimes. Each computer forensic examination takes approximately two weeks. The immense capability for information storage available on computers today makes it very time consuming for officers in their search for evidence.

The Public Information and Education Unit for the Division of Drug and Crime Control was a newly created unit during the month of July. This unit was created to assist the command staff of the division with the dissemination of public information pertaining to statewide criminal investigations and to promote the duties of the division.

On November 16, 2004, the Division of Drug and Crime Control assisted the Mexico Public Safety Department with the robbery of the G&D Steak House in Mexico, MO. During the robbery the restaurant owner, Komninos Karellas, was shot and killed by the assailants. The Mid-Missouri Major Case Squad was activated along with the Violent Crimes Support Unit. Lance Berry and Quinton Canton Jr. were later charged and convicted for the robbery and murder of Karellas. Canton was a former employee of the business.

Early in 2004, Sergeant Miles Parks was asked to conduct a special investigation in Hollister, MO. The Hollister Police Chief requested the Patrol's assistance, and after a brief investigation, Parks received a confession from the chief revealing he was the person responsible for the missing money. Parks also conducted several other investigations during 2004, which resulted in the recovery of stolen vehicles, a quarter of a million dollars in construction equipment, and the break-up of a major burglary ring in the Carthage, MO, area. These investigations led to Parks being awarded the Division of Drug and Crime Control Officer of the Year Award for 2004. Sgt. Parks plans to retire from the Missouri State Highway Patrol during the spring 2006. He has been assigned to the Division of Drug and Crime Control since its inception on October 1, 1983.

In late 2004, the Troop H Investigations Unit assisted the Nodaway County Sheriff's Office with the Bobbie Jo Stinnet murder in Skidmore, MO. Stinnet was found murdered and her unborn child cut from her womb. The child was located alive in Kansas during the ensuing investigation thanks to the efforts

of the Computer Forensics Unit and the Troop H Division of Drug and Crime Control investigators.

2005 was the most tragic year in history for the Missouri State Highway Patrol. Four members of this organization made the ultimate sacrifice when they were killed in the line of duty.

On March 20, 2005, Sergeant Carl D. Graham Jr. was killed at his residence at approximately 5 p.m. A passing motorist found Sgt. Graham. It appeared that the subject, who ambushed the officer outside his residence in Van Buren, MO, shot Graham to death. An arrest has been made as a result of this investigation and that subject is currently incarcerated awaiting trial.

Trooper Ralph C. Tatoian was killed in a traffic crash on Interstate 44 in Franklin County, at 4:45 a.m. on Wednesday, April 20, 2005. Tatoian was a member of the Patrol's Special Emergency Response Team, and was responding to assist with a manhunt for an armed burglary suspect who was believed to have shot a Gasconade County deputy sheriff. The burglary suspect was later captured and has been charged in the death of Tpr. Tatoian.

A vehicle on Interstate 44 in Webster County struck Corporal John A. "Jay" Sampietro Jr. He was taken to Cox South Hospital in Springfield, MO, where he later succumbed to his injuries. At the time of the accident, he was directing traffic at the scene of a major crash investigation from an earlier incident. The driver of the vehicle who struck Cpl. Sampietro pled guilty to charges stemming from this investigation.

Trooper Donald K. "Kevin" Floyd was killed on September 22, 2005. A vehicle on U.S. Highway 60 in Texas County struck him. Tpr. Floyd was working speed enforcement with one of the Patrol's aircraft, and had stopped an eastbound vehicle for a traffic violation when he was struck by a pickup truck traveling east on U.S. Highway 60.

The Division of Drug and Crime Control was involved in all four investigations and continues to work diligently on those cases.

2006 will be the 75th year the Missouri State Highway Patrol has served the citizens of the state of Missouri and the 23rd year for the Division of Drug and Crime Control. Most people know the Patrol enforces the traffic laws and maintains the safety of the highways and has done so for nearly eight decades. But few realize the work and effort this organization has accomplished with its Criminal Investigations Division. We have taken the time to highlight some of the cases and historical information that have made criminal investigations an integral part of the Patrol's history for the past 37 years.

